

S W A Z I L A N D .

ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1923.

1. ADMINISTRATIVE.

STAFF.

European.	1 Principal Medical Officer
	1 Assistant Medical Officer
	1 Assistant Medical Officer (Subsidized)
	2 Hospital Assistants and Dispensers
Native	2 Hospital Orderlies
	3 Native Employees

FINANCIAL.

R e c e i p t s

E x p e n d i t u r e .

23	Sale of Drugs etc.	£35. 10. 9.	Personal Emoluments	£2,748.10. 0.
	Hospital Fees etc.	32. 14. 0.	Other Charges	1,957.14. 8.
28		£68. 4. 9.		716. 4. 8.

II PUBLIC HEALTH.

(a) General Remarks.

The general health of the territory has been good during the year in the case of both Europeans and Natives.

The provisions made for dealing with the medical needs of the territory are hopelessly inadequate.

A Doctor for the Eastern half of the territory is badly wanted.

Hospital accommodation is practically non-existent and nursing arrangements are entirely absent.

There....

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ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1923.

I. ADMINISTRATIVE.

STAFF.

- 1 Principal Medical Officer
- 1 Assistant Medical Officer
- 1 Assistant Medical Officer (Subsidiary)
- 2 Hospital Assistants and Dispensers
- 2 Hospital Orderlies
- 2 Native Employees

FINANCIAL.

Receipts

Sale of Drugs etc.	£35. 10. 0.	Personnel Emoluments £2,748. 10. 0.
Hospital fees etc.	£2. 14. 0.	Other Charges £97. 14. 0.
	£38. 4. 0.	



II PUBLIC HEALTH.

(a) General Remarks.

The general health of the territory has been good during the year in the case of both Europeans and natives. The provisions made for the medical needs of the territory are inadequate. A doctor for the territory is badly wanted.

WELCOME	
Col	+
Cal	+
Non	Ann. Rep.
WA28	
H59	

1923

Hospital accommodation is practically non-existent and nursing arrangements are entirely absent.

There is quite a lot of puerperal septicaemia amongst the lower class white population, due almost entirely to the ministrations of "handy women", and the presence of a couple of trained midwives would put a stop to most of this.

The Hospital at Mbabane, really only a Gaol one, wants alterations and repairs very badly, and some form of Hospital Accommodation should be put up at Hlatikulu for the thickly populated Southern half of the territory.

The Assistant Medical Officer at Hlatikulu should have a Dispenser.

Now that Leprosy has at last become amenable to treatment more provision should be made for dealing with it. The cost of building, equipping and maintaining a Leper Asylum would be so great that it could not be considered, consequently the Lepers must be sent away for treatment. Arrangements have been made under which not more than five Lepers at a time will be maintained in the Union Leper Asylum. This number is much too low, and if it could be increased to twenty the Leper problem in the territory would soon be solved.

(1) General Diseases. Not very prevalent, Anaemia and Scurvy being the only ones observed.

(2) Communicable Diseases.

(Insect-borne) Malaria was much more prevalent and severe than it has been for some years amongst the Europeans and native population. The number of cases was very large, but as no records were kept the actual figures cannot be recorded. Three cases of Blackwater occurred and all three recovered.

(Infectious and Epidemic) A few severe cases of Influenza occurred, of which six cases, with one death, were treated in Hospital. Dysentery was very rare; only four cases were

There is quite a lot of purpura, especially amongst the lower class white population, due almost entirely to the administration of "hardy women", and the presence of a couple of strayed milk would put a stop to most of this.

The hospital at Abasco, really only a Gael one, was alterations and repairs very badly, and some form of hospital accommodation should be put up at Khatikha for the thirty or listed Southern half of the territory.

The Assistant Medical Officer at Khatikha should be a dispenser.

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(2) Communicable Diseases. (Insect-borne) Malaria was much more prevalent and severe than it has been for some years amongst the Europeans and native population. The number of cases was very large, as no records were kept the actual figures cannot be recorded. Three cases of Blackwater occurred and all three recovered. (Infectious and Epidemic) A few severe cases of influenza occurred, of which six cases, with one death, were treated in hospital. Dysentery was very rare; only four cases were

were treated in Hospital and almost no other cases reported. A few cases of Enteric Fever occurred amongst the European population. Syphilis amongst the Native population is the most troublesome by far of all diseases in the territory, the number of cases treated being largely governed by accommodation at the Hospital, and the limited funds available.

(Helminthic Diseases) Tape Worm is very prevalent amongst the natives, and its presence is favoured by their mode of life.

(b) European Officials.

Table shewing the Sick, Invaliding and death rates of European Officials 1923.

Total number of officials resident	90.
Average number resident	85.
Total number on sick list	4.
Total number of days on Sick List	201.
Average daily number on sick list	.55.
Percentage of sick to average number resident	.65.
Average number of days on sick list for each patient	50.2
Average sick time to each resident	2.36
Total number invalided	0.
Percentage of invalidings to total residents	0.
Total deaths	1.
Percentage of deaths to total residents	1.1
do. to average number resident	1.17
Number of cases of sickness contracted away from residence	1

(c) Native Officials.

Table shewing the sick, invaliding, and death rates of native Officials? 1923.

Total number of Officials resident	144.
Average number resident	134.

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most troublesome by far of all diseases in the territory, the
number of cases treated being largely governed by accommodation
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amongst the natives, and its presence is favoured by their
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(b) European Officials.

Table showing the sick, invaliding and death rates

of European Officials 1923.

Total number of officials resident	100.
Average number resident	80.
Total number on sick list	201.
Total number of days on sick list	
Average daily number on sick list	
Percentage of sick to average number resident	
Average number of days on sick list for each resident	20.
Average sick time to each resident	2.
Total number invalided	0.
Percentage of invaliding to total residents	0.
Total deaths	1.
Percentage of deaths to total residents	1.1
Number of cases of sickness contracted away from residence	1.1

(c) Native Officials.

Table showing the sick, invaliding, and death rates

of Native Officials 1923.

Total number of Officials resident	100.
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(c) Native Officials(Continued)

Total number on Sick List	37.
Total number of days on Sick List	205.
Average daily number on Sick List	•56
Percentage of sick to average number resident	•42.
Average number of days on Sick List for each Patient	5.54
Average sick time to each resident	1.53
Total number invalided	-
Percentage of invalidings to total residents	-
Total deaths	2
Percentage of deaths to total residents	1.38
do. to average number resident	1.49
Number of cases of sickness contracted away from residence	7

(d) General European Population.

Table shewing the death rate of the General European Population, 1923.

Total number of residents <i>(Estimated)</i>	2,340.
Total deaths	27.
Percentage of deaths to total residents	1.15

N.B. No other statistics are available for the General European Population.

(e) General Native Population.

Vital Statistics.

Estimated population in 1923 115,000.

N.B. Birth rates, death rates and Infantile Mortality cannot be given as no records are kept.

III SANITATION.

(a) General review of work done, Laws passed and progress made.

(1) Administrative.

There is no special Sanitary Department.

(c) Active Illnesses (continued)

37.	Total number on sick list
308.	Total number of days on sick list
	Average daily number on sick list
	Percentage of sick to average number resident
5.	Average number of days on sick list for each patient
1.	Average sick time to each resident
	Total number involved
	Percentage of involvement to total residents
2	Total deaths
1.	Percentage of deaths to total residents
1.	to average number resident
7	Number of cases of sickness contracted away from residence

(d) General European Statistics

Table showing the death rate of the General European

Population, 1923.

8,340.	Total number of residents
37.	Total deaths
1.1	Percentage of deaths to total residents
	A.E. No other statistics are available for the General European Population.

(e) General Active Population

Vital Statistics

115,000.	Estimated population in 1923
	A.E. Birth rates, death rates and infantile mortality cannot be given as no records are kept.

III

(a) General review of work done, time passed and progress made.

(2) Preventive Measures.

Mosquito and Insect-borne Diseases. Quinine is issued free to all indigent persons, on application, and sold at approximate cost price to others. Government Quarters in certain areas are mosquito proofed.

Epidemic Diseases. It is very difficult to get the natives to consent to any measures such as vaccination, and it is practically impossible at present to get them to understand such reasonable precautions. The greater part of the population has been vaccinated against small pox.

Helminthic Diseases. It is not at present practicable to attempt to combat the prevalence of tape Worm amongst the natives, which is largely due to their habitual mode of life.

(3) General Measures.

The general Latrine System is the Bucket System, and in Township areas the buckets are removed and cleaned every other night by prison labour, the night soil being carefully buried in trenches. Residents outside the Township areas are required to make proper arrangements of their own on similar lines. The system appears to work very well. The water supply, generally, is good, and is mainly obtained from spring water of excellent quality. The territory as a whole is very well watered. In Mbabane there are two dams which supply water to the majority of the houses by means of pipes.

(b) Measures taken to spread knowledge of Hygiene and Sanitation.

None beyond such knowledge as is incorporated in ordinary school teaching.

(c) Recommendations for future work.

Under existing conditions no recommendations appear to be necessary.

(2) Preventive Measures.

Leishmaniasis and malarial diseases. Malaria is found free in all Indian persons, on application, and said to be commonest pest with the others. Government quarters in certain areas are mosquito proofed. It is very difficult to get the natives consent to any measures such as vaccination, and it is practically impossible to get them to understand such reasonable precautions. The greater part of the population has been vaccinated against small pox. Relapsing fever. It is not at present possible to attempt to control the prevalence of this fever among the natives which is largely due to their bad habits and mode of life.

(3) General Remarks.

The general latrine system is the bucket system and in towns where the buckets are removed and cleaned every other night by city labor, the night soil being carefully buried in trenches. Residents outside the township areas are required to make proper arrangements of their own on similar lines. The system appears to work very well. The water supply, generally, is good, and is mainly obtained from spring water of excellent quality. The territory as a whole is very well watered. In places there are two dams which supply water to the majority of the houses by means of pipes.

(b) Measures taken to spread knowledge of hygiene and sanitation.

None beyond such matters as is incorporated in ordinary school teaching.

(c) Recommendations for future work.

Under existing conditions no recommendations appear to be necessary.

(IV) M E T E O R O L O G Y .

(See Annexure)

(V) HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.
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There is one Government Hospital at Mbabane with ordinary accommodation for four European and thirty-eight Native Patients. As mentioned in previous reports the Hospital has recently been improved by the addition of a separate building, containing three wards, for the use of European patients, and also by the erection of a building for the accommodation of Native Venereal Disease Patients. The condition of the older buildings is unsatisfactory (See general remarks)

The number of in-patients admitted during the year was 170, which with the 24 patients remaining from the previous year, made the full total 194.

There were seven deaths during the year. The prevailing diseases were :- Venereal Diseases 59, Scurvy 20 and Malaria 19. Injuries totalled 33. Out-patients treated were 4,837 but no particulars of diseases were recorded.

(VI) P R I S O N S .

The Gaol at Mbabane is in a very good state: the buildings are suitable and well maintained, and the health of the prisoners is, on the whole, very satisfactory.

(VII) S C I E N T I F I C .

There is nothing to report under this heading.

HOSPITAL

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

(continued)

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

There is a great deal of work to be done in the field of the history of the United States. The first step is to get a clear idea of the facts. This can be done by reading the books and articles on the subject. The next step is to try to understand the causes of the events. This can be done by looking at the social and economic conditions of the time. The third step is to try to understand the effects of the events. This can be done by looking at the changes in the country and the lives of the people. The fourth step is to try to understand the lessons of the events. This can be done by looking at the things that we can learn from the past.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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1911

HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, MBOMBANE, SWAZILAND.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1923.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1922.	Yearly total. Admis- sions.	Deaths	Total cases trea- ted.	Remain- ing in Hospi- tal at end of 1923.	Remarks.
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Infective Diseases.

Dysentery, Bacillary		4.		4.		
Gonorrhoea		2.		2.		
Influenza		6.	1.	6.		
Malaria Tertian		15.		15.		
Aestivo-autumnal		4.	1.	4.		
Pneumonia		2.		2.		
Septicaemia	1.	1.	1.	2.		
Syphilis, Secondary	17.	40.		57.	1.	
Tuberculosis		4.	2.	4.	2.	

General Diseases

Anaemia	1.	8.		9.	1.	
Scurvy		20.		20.		

Diseases of the Nervous System.

Local Diseases.

Sub-section 1 Neuritis		3.		3.		
Sub-section 2 Epilepsy		2.		2.		
Diseases of the Circulatory System		1.		1.		
Other Diseases						

Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Bronchitis		4.		4.		
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<u>Total carried forward.</u>	19.	116.	5.	135.	4.	
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D i s e a s e s .		Remaining in Hospi- tal at end of 1922.	Yearly Total Admis- sions	Total Deaths	Total cases treat- ed.	Remain- ing in Hospi- tal at end of 1923.	Remarks.
<u>Brought forward</u>		19.	116.	6.	135.	4.	
<u>Diseases of the Digestive System</u>							
Gastritis		1.			1.		
Enteritis			6.	1.	6.		
Appendicitis			1.		1.		
Hernia			1.		1.		
Diarrhoea			1.		1.		
Abcess			1.		1.		
Other Diseases			1.		1.		
<u>Diseases of the Urinary System</u>							
Haematuria			1.		1.		
<u>Diseases of the Generative System. Female Organs.</u>							
Endometritis			3.		3.		
Cycloerorrhoea			1.		1.		
<u>Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.</u>							
Other Diseases			2.		2.		
<u>Diseases of Con- nective Tissue</u>							
Abcess			2.		2.		
<u>Diseases of the Skin.</u>							
Scabies			4.		4.		
Other Diseases			1.		1.		
Injuries	General	1.	9.	1.	11.	1.	
	Local	3.	29.		32.	2.	
Tumours			2.		2.		
		34.	170.	7.	194.	7.	

No Return of Out-Patients can be given as no
Statistics are kept. The number treated was 4,837.

(Sgd) R. Jamison,

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

OBSERVATIONS.

Long. = 31.09

Long. = 31.09

Lat. - 26.19

Lat. - 26.19

Height above sea level - 3,600 ft.

Months.	Mean Pressure	Air Temperature.						Tension of Vapour.	Relative Humidity.
		Mean.	Means of Min. Max.	Absolute Min. and Max.			Mean.		
				Min.	Date	Max.	Date.		
January	26.168	60.2	76.3	55.0	15-16	92.0	2	.573	92
February	.225	59.4	76.6	51.0	5	86.0	20	.568	92
March	.245	56.3	75.3	49.0	30-31	84.0	14	.497	88.
April	.272	51.5	73.7	38.0	23	84.0	21	.439	85
May	.296	46.1	69.9	33.0	18	81.0	16	.360	85
June	.349	41.6	67.2	31.0	12-19	77.0	9	.288	79
July	.367	43.5	67.7	37.0	8	75.0	30	.303	80
August	.422	45.9	71.6	39.0	2-8	80.0	26	.349	79
September	.358	49.2	77.3	38.0	6-12	97.0	24	.383	77
October	.317	55.6	83.2	38.0	6	99.0	3	.469	72
November	.233	58.8	80.8	50.0	3	92.0	25	.550	84
December	.242	56.5	75.4	50.0	29	93.0	1	.530	92
Year	26.291	52.0	74.6	31.0	12/19/6	99.0	3/10	.443	84

ht. - 4 ft

hr. - 4 ft.

M B A B A N E Station.

[illegible]

